

Data Sources for Producing Indicators for Policy Area 1



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Overview

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Core International Migration Indicators for Policy Area 1

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Data Sources

- Population censuses
- Surveys
 - Specialized migration surveys
 - Modules added to household surveys
 - Passenger surveys
- Administrative data sources
- Non-traditional data sources

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Challenges in producing indicators

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Recommendations

Core Indicators for Policy Area 1

Migration Indicator (MI)			Primary topics for disaggregation
STOCKS	MI 1.1	Number/proportion of _____ in the total resident population Foreign-born population Foreign citizen Foreign-born citizen Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship
	MI 1.2	Number of _____ who obtained citizenship over a given <u>year</u> Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship
FLOWS	MI 1.3	Annual number of immigrants who are _____ Foreign-born population Foreign citizen Foreign-born citizen Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship
	MI 1.4	Annual number of emigrants who are _____ Foreign-born population Foreign citizen Foreign-born citizen Native-born foreign citizen Foreign-born foreign citizen Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship



POLICY AREA 1

Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

Stocks: size, characteristics and geographic distributions of international migrant and temporary populations present in the country at a particular point in time

Flows: number of immigrants and emigrants during a given year

Data Sources

Population Census

Comprehensive national enumeration of all persons capturing demographic data



Surveys

- Specialized migration surveys
- HH surveys / LFS
- Passenger surveys



Administrative Data Sources

- Population registers
- Border records
- Residence permits
- Visa databases
- Social security records



Non-traditional data sources

Can supplement traditional data sources, filling data gaps





Population Census - Advantages



Universal Coverage

of resident population,
including undocumented
migrants, refugees and
stateless persons



Reliable source

in the absence of
comprehensive
administrative registers



Rich socio- demographic data

and characteristics allow
comparisons between
migrants and non-
migrants



Basis for survey sampling frames

and population estimates
between census years

Population Census - Limitations

Infrequent

New data available approximately every 10 years

Limited Space

Questionnaire space is costly, limiting migration-specific questions

Flow Limitations

Cannot capture detailed migration flows, particularly emigration

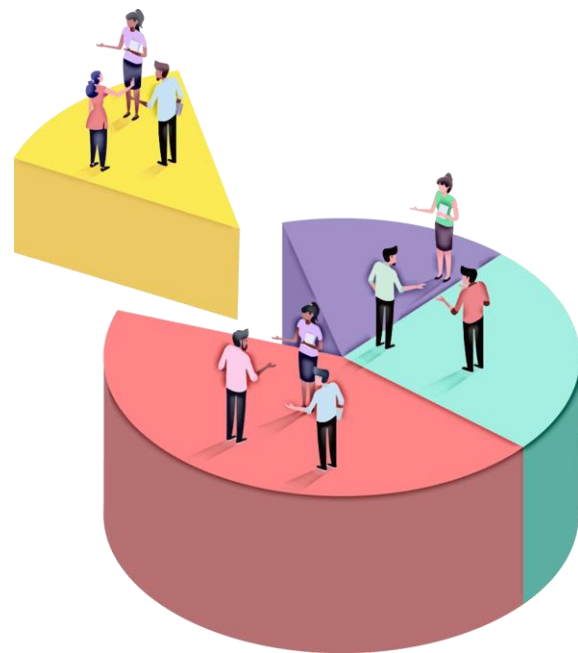
Undercounting

Potential undercounting of highly mobile populations, undocumented, etc.



Surveys

- Specialized migration surveys
- Modules added to household surveys
- Passenger surveys



Advantages

- + More frequent than censuses
- + Can include detailed migration modules
- + Allow in-depth analysis of migration causes/consequences
- + Flexible design to target migrant populations

Limitations

- Sample size issues for migrant subgroups
- Cannot capture full migration flows
- Comparability issues across countries
- Potential underrepresentation of migrants
- Can be resource intensive

Surveys

Advantages

Specialized migration surveys

- Flexible, targeted design
- Allow in-depth analysis of migration causes/consequences

Modules added to HH surveys / LFS

- Regular data collection
- Cost-effective
- Allow for mainstreaming migration data into various social areas covered by the surveys

Passenger surveys

- Information on international mobility

Limitations

- Resource intensive - unsuitable for annual international migration statistics
- Usually carried out in a receiving country

- Large samples needed to identify enough migrants for meaningful analysis
- Non-random missing data
- Concentration of migrants in specific regions

- Low proportion of migrants among all border-crossers
- Potential exclusion of less frequent origins/destinations
- Limited interview time, restricting the number of questions

Administrative Data Sources

Stocks

- Integrated population registration systems
- Centralized population registers
- Social security and health insurance registers
- Income and tax registers
- Residence permit databases
- Consular registers

Flows

- Border records
- Visa databases
- Residence / work / study permit databases
- Passport databases
- Social security and health insurance registers

Administrative Data Sources

+

Continuous collection

Continuous monitoring of migration flows and updates of population stocks

+

Cost-effective and timely

Low marginal cost

+

Captures specific events

Visa issuances, border crossings, citizenship changes

+

Key variables

Often includes key variables like date of arrival, legal status



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Duration of stay and intent not captured

Typically contains dates of events or validity periods of documents

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Limited coverage

Limited to documented migrants

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Registration lag

Can lead to under or overcounting of the resident population

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Multiple statuses

One individual can have different statuses across systems

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Inconsistent definitions or concepts

May not align with statistical concepts, Definitions may not be consistent across sources



Challenges in Producing Indicators

Flow and Stock Alignment

Aligning flow and stock measurements

Population Components

Capturing all components of migrant populations

Data Integration

Integrating data from multiple sources

Consistent Definitions

Applying consistent definitions across sources

Enabling environment

Legal frameworks, allocation of resources, capacity development



Recommendations

MI 1.1:

Number/proportion of foreign-born, foreign citizens, etc. in total resident population (STOCK)

- Population census
- Population register (where available)
- Integrated administrative data

MI 1.2: Number of people who obtained citizenship over a given year (STOCK)

- Administrative records on naturalization
- Population register (where available)

MI 1.3: Annual number of immigrants (FLOW)

- Population register
- Integrated border crossing and residence permit data
- Survey data (e.g., questions on residence one year ago)
- Social security and health registers

MI 1.4: Annual number of emigrants (FLOW)

- Population register (where available and well-maintained)
- Mirror statistics from main destination countries
- Household surveys with emigration modules

Thank you!
